

## REMARKS

### Rejections Based on Lazaridis

Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 11-13, 18-22, 24-32, 34-38, 40-47, 49-55, 57, 58, 61, and 63 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,463,464 to Lazaridis et al. ("Lazaridis"). Claims 4, 7-10, and 14-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lazaridis in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,442,571 to Haff ("Haff"). Claims 23, 33, 39, 48, 56, 59, 60, and 62 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lazaridis in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,260,027 to Takahashi ("Takahashi").

The Lazaridis reference discloses an e-mail forwarding system wherein computers send e-mails to host device 10, which then forwards the e-mails to a mobile computer 24. The computer uses the network address of the host device 10 to compose the e-mail and sends the e-mail directly to host device 10. After the host device 10 receives the e-mail sent to it, it determines whether to redirect the e-mail to the user's mobile computer 24 using redirector program 12. See col. 7, lines 64-67; col. 8, lines 48-49. In this manner, the Lazaridis host device 10 is only able to forward messages to mobile computer 24.

### Claim 1

With regard to claim 1, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Lazaridis reference does not teach "registering the user terminal by sending information regarding the user terminal from the transfer device to the information provider server". The Office Action cites col. 7, line 38 – col. 8, line 5, and col. 7, line 49 as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaching the "registering" limitation. A portion of the cited support is as follows:

FIG. 1 shows an E-mail message A being communicated over LAN 14 from computer 26 to the user's desktop system 10 (also shown in FIG. 1 is an external message C, which could be an E-mail message from an Internet user, or could be a command message from the user's mobile device 24). Once the message A (or C) reaches the primary message store of the host system 10, it can be detected and acted upon by the redirection software 12. The redirection software 12 can use many methods of detecting new messages. The preferred

method of detecting new messages is using Microsoft's® Messaging API (MAPI). in which programs, such as the redirector program 12, register for notifications or 'advise syncs' when changes to a mailbox take place. Other methods of detecting new messages could also be used with the present invention.

\* \* \*

Also programmed into the redirector 12 is the address of the user's mobile data communication device 24, the type of device, and whether the device 24 can accept certain types of attachments, such as word processing or voice attachments.

Col. 7, lines 38 – col. 8, line 5. Applicants respectfully disagree that this excerpt or any portion within the Lazaridis reference teaches the “registering” limitation. The Office action cites of particular relevance col. 7, line 49. However, this citation, apart from the word “register,” has no bearing on the limitation. The citation discloses that the redirector program 12 may “register” with Microsoft's® Messaging API (MAPI) in order to when to activate the redirector program. The redirector program forwards e-mail sent to the mailbox. When new mail is received, the MAPI sends a notification to the redirector program 12, which may then review the new e-mail to determine what to do with it. The excerpt does not teach several aspects of the limitation. First, a “user terminal” is not being registered. As clearly shown, only the redirector program, resident on desktop computer 10 is registered. Second, the excerpt does not teach that the user terminal is registered with the information provider server. Instead, the redirector program is registered with an application program interface (API) on desktop computer 10 and not with an information provider server.

Other portions of the cited passage teach that the address of the user's mobile computer is programmed into the redirector program 12. Again, this excerpt does not teach the limitation that the user terminal is registered with the information provider server. Specifically, the user's mobile computer in the Lazaridis reference is only programmed into the redirection software. There is no teaching or suggestion that computer 26 or the like registers the address of mobile computer 24. In fact, the context of Lazaridis teaches away from registering the user terminal with computer 26 or the like. If mobile computer 24 were registered with computer 26, computer 26 would have no need for redirector program 12, the focus of the Lazaridis reference, and could communicate directly with mobile computer 24.

In the section entitled Arguments against Rejections of Claimed Features, the Office

Action states that the Lazaridis disclosure teaches the “registering” limitation since “Lazaridis’ disclosure includes mobile communications devices, including certain attachments, such as word processing or voice (Col. 7, lines 64-67).” While applicants do not dispute that the Lazaridis does disclose mobile communication devices, including certain attachments, such as word processing or voice, applicants do not recognize how this teaching meets the “registering” limitation. Therefore, applicants believe that claim 1 as currently written, and claims dependent on claim 1, are patentable over the cited art.

### Claim 3

With regard to claim 3, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

First, the Lazaridis reference does not teach “modifying the identification information relating to the user terminals”. The Office Action cites col. 3, lines 39-41 as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaching the “modifying” limitation. The cited support is as follows:

[I]t is within the scope of this invention that such configuration may be set or modified through data sent from the mobile communications device.

Apart from the term “modified,” the above-excerpt teaches nothing about the “modifying” limitation. Rather, the “modifying” limitation is different from the above-excerpt, and the entire Lazaridis reference, in that the identification information, such as the address of mobile computer 24, is not modified by redirection software 12 or the desktop computer 10. As discussed above, the Lazaridis is an intelligent mail-forwarder. Desktop computer 10 receives an e-mail, and using redirection software 12, forwards the e-mail to mobile computer 24. In order to forward the e-mail, redirection software accesses the address of mobile computer 24, repackages the e-mail and sends it to mobile computer 24. Thus, Lazaridis teaches storing the address of mobile computer 24 but does not modify the address or other identification information of mobile computer. See col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 1, “Also programmed into the redirector 12 is the address of the user's mobile data communication device 24, the type of device, and whether the device 24 can accept certain types of attachments, such as word processing or voice attachments.”

Second, the Lazaridis reference does not teach “sending the modified identification information to the information provider server”. The Office Action cites col. 9, lines 41-47

as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaching the "sending" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

In this alternative configuration, server 11 preferably maintains a user profile for each user's desktop system 10, 26, 28, including information such as whether a particular user can have data items redirected, which types of message and information to redirect, what events will trigger redirection, the address of the users' mobile data communication device 24, the type of mobile device, and the user's preferred list, if any.

The above-referenced excerpt does not teach two aspects of the limitation at issue. First, there is no teaching of modifying the identification information. Rather, the Lazaridis reference only teaches storing the address of the mobile data communication device. See above. Further, this modified information is not sent to any information provider, as required in the present limitation. Specifically, the Lazaridis reference does not teach that the address (or a modified address) of mobile computer 24 is sent to computers 26, 28.

Third, the Lazaridis reference does not teach "calling a relevant user terminal based on the stored identification information relating to user terminals, the modified identification information, and the user terminal identifier". The Office Action cites col. 4, lines 5-9 as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaching the "calling" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

Once an event has triggered redirection of the user data items, the host system then repackages these items in a manner that is transparent to the mobile data communication device, so that information on the mobile device appears similar to information on the user's host system.

The above-referenced excerpt does not teach the limitation at issue. Upon deciding to forward an e-mail, the Lazaridis reference merely accesses the stored address of mobile computer 24. It does not call the user terminal based on the modified identification information or the user terminal identifier, neither of which is sent to desktop computer 10. Therefore, claim 3, and claims dependent on claim 3, are patentable over the cited art.

#### **Claim 5**

With regard to claim 5, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

First, the Lazaridis reference does not teach "storing user attribute data of users". The Office Action cites col. 3, lines 42-45 and col. 9, lines 41-58 as support in the Lazaridis

reference for teaching the "storing" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

In addition to the functionality noted above, the redirector program provides a set of software-implemented control functions for determining the type of mobile data communication device and its address, for programming a preferred list of message types that are to be redirected, and for determining whether the mobile device can receive and process certain types of message attachments, such as word processor or voice attachments.

In this alternative configuration, server 11 preferably maintains a user profile for each user's desktop system 10, 26, 28, including information such as whether a particular user can have data items redirected, which types of message and information to redirect, what events will trigger redirection, the address of the users' mobile data communication device 24, the type of mobile device, and the user's preferred list, if any. The event triggers are preferably detected at the user's desktop system 10, 26, 28 and can be any of the external, internal or network events listed above. The desktop systems 10, 26, 28 preferably detect these events and then transmit a message to the server computer 11 via LAN 14 to initiate redirection. Although the user data items are preferably stored at the server computer 11 in this embodiment, they could, alternatively, be stored at each user's desktop system 10, 26, 28, which would then transmit them to the server computer 11 after an event has triggered redirection.

The above-excerpts fail to teach storing "user attribute data of users." Both excerpts merely teach that the redirector program stores certain capabilities of the mobile device. For example, in the excerpt, Lazaridis merely teaches "whether the mobile device can receive and process certain types of message attachments". col. 3, lines 47-48. However, there is no teaching or even suggestion that user attributes, such as age, gender, etc., are stored.

Second, the Lazaridis reference does not teach "receiving . . . from said information provider server together with attribute information of users designated as desired destinations". The Office Action cites col. 3, line 9 and col. 9, lines 48-58 as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaching the "receiving" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

Also operating at the host system are various sub-systems that can be configured to create triggering events, such as a screen saver sub-system or a keyboard sub-system, as well as sub-systems for repackaging the user's data items for transparent delivery to the mobile data device, such as a TCP/IP sub-system or one or more E-Mail sub-systems. Other sub-systems for creating triggering events and repackaging the user's data items could also be present at the host system. The host system also includes a primary memory store where the user's data items are normally stored. (Col. 3, lines 3-12)

The event triggers are preferably detected at the user's desktop system 10, 26, 28 and can be any of the external, internal or network events listed above. The desktop systems 10, 26, 28 preferably detect these events and then transmit a message to the

server computer 11 via LAN 14 to initiate redirection. Although the user data items are preferably stored at the server computer 11 in this embodiment, they could, alternatively, be stored at each user's desktop system 10, 26, 28, which would then transmit them to the server computer 11 after an event has triggered redirection.

The above-excerpt fails to teach receiving "attribute information of users." The excerpt merely teaches that "user data items" may be stored. The Lazaridis reference teaches that "user data items" are specific types of data, such as e-mail, that may be forwarded to mobile computer 24 based on pre-defined "triggering events," as taught in the following excerpt:

A redirector program operating at the host system enables the user to redirect or mirror certain user-selected data items (or parts of data items) from the host system to the user's mobile data communication device upon detecting that one or more user-defined triggering events has occurred.

Col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 3. At best, the excerpts merely teach that certain types of data items may be forwarded to the user. However, the excerpts fail to teach or even suggest that the information provider sends any attribute information of users, such as gender, age, etc. in order to identify potential users to send information to.

Third, the Lazaridis reference does not teach "comparing said stored user attribute data and the designated user attribute data, and specifying network addresses of user terminals corresponding to users having the designated attributes". The Office Action cites col. 3, line 42 - col. 4, line 4 as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaches "modifying" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

In addition to the functionality noted above, the redirector program provides a set of software-implemented control functions for determining the type of mobile data communication device and its address, for programming a preferred list of message types that are to be redirected, and for determining whether the mobile device can receive and process certain types of message attachments, such as word processor or voice attachments. The determination of whether a particular mobile device can receive and process attachments is initially configured by the user of that mobile device at the host system. This configuration can be altered on a global or per message basis by transmitting a command message from the mobile device to the host system. If the redirector is configured so that the mobile data device cannot receive and process word processor or voice attachments, then the redirector routes these attachments to an external machine that is compatible with the particular attachment, such as an attached printer or networked fax machine or telephone. Other types of attachments could be redirected to other types of external machines in a similar fashion, depending upon the capabilities of the mobile device. For example, if a user is traveling and receives a message with an attachment that the user's mobile device can process or display, the user may from a mobile communications device send a

command message to the host system indicating that that attachment is to be sent to a fax machine at a hotel where the user will be spending the evening. This enables the user to receive important E-mail attachments as long as the host system is provided with sufficient information about the destination where the attachment is to be forwarded.

The excerpt teaches that the user may have a mobile device or other external devices. When an e-mail is sent to the redirector program, the redirector program decides whether to forward the e-mail to the mobile device of the user or other external devices of the user depending on the type of e-mail. For example, if the mobile computer cannot handle voice or word processing and the e-mail is voice, the redirector program may send the e-mail to another external device of the user. The above-excerpt fails to teach several aspects of the limitation at issue. First, the excerpt does not teach that comparison of stored user attribute data with designated user attribute data. At best, Lazaridis teaches that the type of e-mail (voice, text, etc.), **not the type of user (gender, age, etc.)**, is compared with capabilities of the mobile computer to determine whether the mobile computer can process the e-mail. Second, the excerpt does not teach specifying network addresses of user terminals having the designated attributes. Specifically, Lazaridis does not teach that there is a list of potential recipients of the e-mail, and that based on user attributes defined sent from an information provider, one or more of the potential recipients is selected from the list. Instead, Lazaridis teaches that the recipient is already determined. The only thing to determine is which device associated with the recipient can process the e-mail (*i.e.*, select one device from a list of user devices which can process an e-mail). Therefore, claim 5, and claims dependent on claim 5, are patentable over the cited art.

#### Claim 11

With regard to claim 11, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Office Action recites the same basis for rejection as discussed above for claim 1. For similar reasons as discussed above for claim 1, claim 11 is patentable over the cited art.

#### Claim 12

With regard to claim 12, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches

each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree. Similar to the arguments discussed above with respect to claim 3, the Lazaridis reference does not teach the "modification means," "sending means," and "calling means" limitations recited in claim 12. Therefore, claim 12, and claims depending on claim 12, are patentable over the cited references.

### **Claim 13**

With regard to claim 13, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree. Similar to the arguments discussed above with respect to claim 5, the Lazaridis reference does not teach the "memory for recording user attribute information," "receiving means for receiving from said information provider server information supplied together with attribute information of users designated as desired destinations," and "specifying means for comparing the recorded user attribute information with the designated user attribute information, and specifying network addresses of user terminals which correspond to users having the designated attributes" limitations recited in claim 13. Therefore, claim 13, and claims depending on claim 13, are patentable over the cited references.

### **Claim 24**

With regard to claim 24, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Lazaridis reference does not teach "rejecting the push-type information if the information provider is not registered with the transfer device." The Office Action cites col. 8, lines 6-37 as support in the Lazaridis reference for the "rejecting" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

The redirector may also be programmed with a preferred list mode that is configured by the user either at the host system 10, or remotely from the user's mobile data communication device by transmitting a command message C. The preferred list contains a list of senders (other users) whose messages are to be redirected or a list of message characteristics that determine whether a message is to be redirected. If activated, the preferred list mode causes the redirector program 12 to operate like a filter, only redirecting certain user data items based on whether the data item was sent from a sender on the preferred list or has certain message characteristics that if present will trigger or suppress redirection of the message. In the example of FIG. 1, if desktop system 26 was operated by a user on the preferred list of host system 10, and



the preferred list option was activated, then message A would be redirected. If, however, desktop 26 was operated by a user not on the host system's preferred list, then message A would not be redirected, even if the user of the host system had configured the redirector to push messages of type A. The user of the host system 10 can configure the preferred list directly from the desktop system or, alternatively, the user can then send a command message (such as C) from the mobile device 24 to the desktop system 10 to activate the preferred list mode, or to add or delete certain senders or message characteristics from the preferred list that was previously configured. It should be appreciated that a redirection program could combine message characteristics and preferred sender lists to result in a more finely-tuned filter. Messages marked as low priority or that are simple return receipts or message read receipts, for example, could always be suppressed from redirection while messages from a particular sender would always be redirected.

(emphasis added). The Lazaridis reference teaches that the user may configure a "preferred list." If an e-mail is sent from a party who is not on the preferred list, the e-mail is stored on the host system 10 (which the Examiner interprets as the claimed "transfer device") and not forwarded to mobile device 24. This is in contrast to the limitation at issue which claims the "transfer device" "rejecting the push-type information if the information provider is not registered with the transfer device." In order to limited unwanted pushed information, the transfer device determines whether the sender of the pushed information is registered. If not, the transfer device rejects the pushed information. One type of rejection is "disposing of the push-type information." See claim 25. Thus, Lazaridis does not "reject" the information as claimed. Instead, the host system in Lazaridis stores the e-mail and does not forward the e-mail to mobile device 24.

### Claim 36

With regard to claim 36, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Lazaridis reference does not teach "registering the user terminals with the information provider servers by sending information regarding the user terminals from the transfer device to the information provider servers". The Office Action cites col. 7, line 38 – 52 as support in the Lazaridis reference for teaches registering the user terminals with the transfer device and the information provider server. The cited support is as follows:

FIG. 1 shows an E-mail message A being communicated over LAN 14 from computer 26 to the user's desktop system 10 (also shown in FIG. 1 is an external message C,

which could be an E-mail message from an Internet user, or could be a command message from the user's mobile device 24). Once the message A (or C) reaches the primary message store of the host system 10, it can be detected and acted upon by the redirection software 12. The redirection software 12 can use many methods of detecting new messages. The preferred method of detecting new messages is using Microsoft's® Messaging API (MAPI), in which programs, such as the redirector program 12, register for notifications or 'advise syncs' when changes to a mailbox take place. Other methods of detecting new messages could also be used with the present invention.

As discussed above, neither this excerpt nor any portion within the Lazaridis reference teaches the "registering" limitation. Therefore, claim 36, and claims depending on claim 36, are patentable over the cited references.

#### **Claim 42**

With regard to claim 42, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

First, the Lazaridis reference does not teach "receiving, from the information provider server, . . . a user terminal identifier for identifying the at least one of the user terminals, wherein the user terminal identifier is other than a network address of a user terminal". The Office Action cites col. 10, lines 9-14 as support in the Lazaridis reference for the "receiving" limitation. The cited support is as follows:

If the message C is from an Internet computer to the user's desktop system 10, and the user has redirection capabilities, then the server 11 detects the message C, repackages it using electronic envelope B, and redirects the repackaged message (C in B) to the user's mobile device 24.

The cited passage does not meet the limitation. The message C in the cited passage does not include any address for "a user terminal identifier." The Internet computer which sends the message C addresses the message to the user's desktop system 10 (which the Office Action interprets as the transfer device). The message C does not include the address of any user terminal. For example, message C does not include the address of the mobile computer 24 (which the Office Action interprets as the user terminal). That address is added when the message C is repackaged using electric envelope B. In fact, if the address of the mobile computer 24 were included in message C, message C could be sent directly to mobile computer 24 (obviating the need for the user's desktop system 10). Thus, at best, message C

includes the address of the transfer device but not of the user terminal.

Second, the Lazaridis reference does not teach “determining at least one user terminal to send the information to transmit based on the user terminal identifier and the user terminal information”. The Office Action cites col. 12, lines 1-16 as support in the Lazaridis reference for the “determining” limitation. The cited support is as follows:

FIGS. 4 and 5, set forth, respectively, flow charts showing the steps carried out by the redirector software 12 operating at the host system 10, and the steps carried out by the mobile data communication device 24 in order to interface with the host system. Turning first to FIG. 4, at step 50, the redirector program 12 is started and initially configured. The initial configuration of the redirector 12 includes: (1) defining the event triggers that the user has determined will trigger redirection; (2) selecting the user data items for redirection; (3) selecting the repackaging sub-system, either standard E-Mail, or special-purpose technique; (4) selecting the type of data communication device, indicating whether and what type of attachments the device is capable of receiving and processing, and inputting the address of the mobile device; and (5) configuring the preferred list of user selected senders whose messages are to be redirected.

The cited passage above and other sections in the Lazaridis reference teach that routing to an endpoint device may depend on the information transmitted (voice, word document, etc.). In contrast, claim 36 recites receiving “information to transmit to at least one of the user terminals and a user terminal identifier for identifying the at least one of the user terminals”. Thus, the claim recites two things received by the transfer device, information to transmit and a user terminal identifier (which is other than a network address of a user terminal). It is the user terminal identifier, not the information to transmit (as recited in the passage), that is used to identify a user terminal. Thus, claim 42, and claims which depend on claim 42, are patentable over the cited art.

#### **Claim 50**

With regard to claim 50, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree. Similar to the arguments discussed above with respect to claim 24, the Lazaridis reference does not teach programming code for “rejecting the push-type information if the information provider is not registered with the transfer device” recited in claim 50. Therefore, claim 50, and claims depending on claim 50, are patentable over the cited references.

**Claim 55**

With regard to claim 55, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches each of the limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Lazaridis reference does not teach the information managing portion including "registering the user terminals with the information provider server". As discussed above, the Lazaridis reference does not teach this "registering" limitation. Therefore, claim 55, and claims depending on claim 55, are patentable over the cited references.

**Claim 59**

With regard to claim 59, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference and U.S. Patent 6,260,027 (Takahashi et al.) renders the claim obvious. Applicants respectfully disagree. The Office Action states the Lazaridis reference teaches all of the limitations except for the use of management numbers and their one-to-one correspondence with telephone numbers of the user terminals. The Office Action cites the Takahashi reference as teaching the use of a management number. The Office Action further states that "a user management number in applicant's context is merely an application of a ubiquitous identification number system in use for millennia." Applicants respectfully disagree.

As discussed above, the Lazaridis reference fails to teach or suggest registering the user terminals with the information provider server. Moreover, the Takahashi reference does not teach the use of a user management number as currently claimed. Takahashi discloses a management number (No) which is generated by service providing terminal 3 and sent to user terminal 2. However, Takahashi does not teach a user management number as currently claimed. As an initial matter, Takahashi provides little teaching as to how the management numbers are generated or how they are used. Moreover, Takahashi does not teach the use of user management numbers in the context as claimed – an information provider server in an Internet sending information via a transfer device acting as a gateway to a plurality of user terminals in a mobile telephone network. Further, the user management numbers are used for a one-to-one correspondence for telephone numbers, not taught by the Takahashi reference. Finally, the Office Action's reliance on "the experience of millennia" is not a valid basis for rejection, particularly given the use of a user management number in the present

context.

#### Claim 61

With regard to claim 61, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches all of the limitations. As discussed above, the Lazaridis reference does not teach identifying means which identify "a set of attributes with respect to users of the user terminals". The Office Action cites col. 7, line 53 to Col. 8, line 5 as support, reproduced below:

Assuming that the redirector program 12 is activated, and has been configured by the user (either through the sensing of an internal, network or external event) to replicate certain user data items (including messages of type A or C) to the mobile device 24, when the message A is received at the host system 10, the redirector program 12 detects its presence and prepares the message for redirection to the mobile device 24. In preparing the message for redirection, the redirector program 12 could compress the original message A, could compress the message header, or could encrypt the entire message A to create a secure link to the mobile device 24.

Also programmed into the redirector 12 is the address of the user's mobile data communication device 24, the type of device, and whether the device 24 can accept certain types of attachments, such as word processing or voice attachments. If the user's type of mobile device cannot accept these types of attachments, then the redirector 12 can be programmed to route the attachments to a fax or voice number where the user is located using an attached fax or voice machine 30.

As shown in the above excerpt and discussed in more detail above, the Lazaridis reference does not teach user attributes, but rather aspects of the attachment itself (such as word processing or voice attachments). This is entirely unrelated to the user of the user terminal. Moreover, contrary to the assertion in the Office Action, the sending of the attributes is not inherent in the Lazaridis reference. Therefore, claim 60 is patentable over the cited art.

#### Claim 62

With regard to claim 62, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference and U.S. Patent 6,260,027 (Takahashi et al.) renders the claim obvious. Applicants respectfully disagree. As discussed above with respect to claim 59, the use of the user management number in the present context (in combination with a mobile telephone network) and the one-to-one correspondence with telephone numbers is not taught or suggested by the cited references. Therefore, claim 62 is patentable over the cited art.

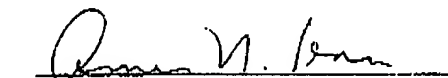
**Claim 63**

With regard to claim 63, the Office Action states that the Lazaridis reference teaches all of the limitations. As discussed above with regard to claim 61, the Lazaridis reference does not teach requesting means for requesting attributes of a user of the user terminal and does not teach receiving information from an information provider server that designated attributes which match the registered attributes. Therefore, claim 63 is patentable over the cited art.

**SUMMARY**

Applicants submit that based on the foregoing remarks, the rejections have been traversed, and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Should there be any remaining formalities, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorneys for the Applicants via telephone if such communication would expedite this application.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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